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FEW SOLDIERS ARE DEAD UNIDENTIFIED

Graves in France of American Fighters Who Fell Are Well Kept.

OPPOSES RETURN BODIES

At Least Baron D'Estournelles de Constant Says It Would Be Unwise at This Time to Attempt to Remove Them.

New York, July 31.—Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the American soldiers who died on the battlefields of France were buried unidentified, according to Col. Joseph S. Herron, Cincinnati, commander of the 15,000 troops who interred the fallen Americans and who has returned here. The men under Colonel Herron's command removed the dead from the temporary graves dug for them under fire or at night on the field where they fell and laid them to rest in large concentration cemeteries.

Each cemetery is surrounded by a painted fence and the grass on the graves is kept green and cared for by a detachment of soldiers left on duty as caretakers. The largest graveyard is at Romagne, where lie 22,000 Americans who died in the Argonne and Meuse sectors, and the next largest is at Thiécourt, where 4,300 soldiers who fought at St. Mihiel and Toul are buried.

"We did our work," said Colonel Herron, "in accordance with the expressed wishes of the men of the A. E. F. The remark most frequently heard when the business of getting killed was spoken of was the hope that if the fellow talking 'got it' he would be buried with the others of his regiment or division who also fell and close to the battlefield or on it."

The advisability of bringing the American dead back from France was questioned today by Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French senate, who sailed for France, after a brief visit to this country.

"I would say 'wait,'" the baron said. "We French have a great respect for the dead and there is not a French mother or father who does not look upon the American dead in France as their own sons and their graves will be so honored. In this time of confusion it would not be wise to attempt to remove the dead. There will be terrible mistakes made. In any event it is wiser to wait until times are more settled."

Washington, July 31.—As far as war department records shows the body of only one deceased member of the American expeditionary forces, that of Lieut. Warren C. Harries, son of Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, has been returned from France to the United States. This was revealed through publication of a report submitted to a house war investigating committee by Maj. Gen. George W. Burr, assistant chief of staff.

The report was in answer to inquiries made of General March, chief of staff, when he was before the committee last week. At that time, the chief of staff said, the return of the bodies would be a "violation of the international agreement with France" and "wholly wrong."

In reference to the return of Lieutenant Harries' body, the report said: "The father of the officer in question (Lieutenant Harries) Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, who was in command of base section No. 5, Brest, in his explanation of the action in returning the body, states that in his opinion the circumstances attending the death of the officer which occurred in an automobile accident in France, and the fact that the remains have never been interred on French soil, but were taken to the hospital for embalming, placed his case in an exception class and he did not believe that the case could be cited as one to bring embarrassment to the service, an exception to inter-departmental agreement and instruction on the subject."

BRITISH ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN TO TWO TREATIES

London, July 31.—Royal assent was given today to the German peace treaty and to the Anglo-French treaty, which thus becomes law.

UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN NEAR SERIOUS STAGE

Considered Possible It May Mean Downfall of Lloyd George Government.

London, July 31.—The general industrial unrest in Great Britain, which has been seething ever since the armistice, seems at the present hour to have reached a point which menaces the commerce of the country with at least temporary disaster. It is considered possible that it may mean the downfall of the Lloyd George government.

The strikes of the past month have been serious enough, but they are merely symptomatic of an epidemic of dissatisfaction, which appears to prevail throughout the ranks of organized labor.

Half a million Lancashire cotton operatives were idle for more than three weeks. Two hundred thousand Yorkshire miners have been on strike since July 20. The Liverpool dockers have paralyzed shipping there for two weeks, holding up hundreds of ships of all sizes. The bakers have decided to strike on Saturday and now the London police are about to go out on their second strike.

The worst movement of all from the government standpoint is the threat of "direct action" by tripartite alliance of railway men, miners and transport workers. These powerful unions are taking a secret ballot to decide whether they shall use the weapon of a general strike to try to enforce their political program of the nationalization of mines and railways, abolition of conscription and withdrawal from all participation in Russian affairs.

In these circumstances words of revolution and bolshevism crop up in the newspapers and are used by conservative men to describe the present movement. Some of the newspapers are asking where the money comes from to finance all the propaganda being put forth.

The government regards the police strike as the most dangerous feature of the prevalent unrest. It may prove a critical test of the labor campaign.

The home secretary, E. Short, has declared that the government is firm and will consider no compromise or yielding to the policemen's demands to have the status of an ordinary labor union.

Lord Asquith, formerly Sir George Ranken Asquith—who has had more experience than any man in England in settling labor disputes, has renounced the premier bitterly as responsible for the present conditions by his policy of "political interference in industrial business."

Direct action by the workers is denounced by many public men as an attempt to usurp the powers of parliament and government the country by a dictatorship of labor unions. Labor's answer is that the present parliament does not represent the country and has gone back on its pledges to labor.

HOUSE VOTES TO REPEAL WAR TAX ON SODA WATER

Sharp Tilt Between Moore, of Pennsylvania, and Emerson, of Ohio, Both Republicans.

Washington, July 31.—After nearly two hours' debate and while the temperature in the chamber was hovering around the 100 mark, the house voted to repeal the 10 per cent tax on soda water and ice cream.

Considerable partisan politics was injected into the discussion and Representative Treadway, Republican Massachusetts, declared the argument was the best evidence in the world that the house acted wisely in voting for a recess.

There was a sharp exchange between Representative Moore, Pennsylvania, and Emerson, Ohio, both Republicans, when the latter asked leave to extend his remarks. In objecting, Mr. Moore declared one reason why the country got a false impression of congress was through members seeking notoriety. He charged that Mr. Emerson had introduced resolutions on every conceivable subject which he did not attempt to follow up after they got into the record and the newspapers.

"He gets more bunk into the Record than anybody else," Mr. Moore said, "and if the Democrats want him they are welcome, as we would be glad to exchange him."

BLEASE SAYS PARTY IS VERY CORRUPT

Therefore He Will Not Enter Primary But Comes in the General Election.

HE COULDN'T GET JUSTICE

Former Governor Says He Could Not Be Expected to Be Declared Nominee By Committee Even If He Won.

Columbia, S. C., July 31.—Advancing all his factional followers in the seventh congressional district to abstain from participating in the primary elections, called by the state democratic executive committee, to select a nominee for the unexpired term in congress made vacant by the resignation of Congressman A. F. Lever, former Governor Cole Blease, in a lengthy statement unqualifiedly announces as a candidate for congress in the general election.

He gives as his reason for refusal to go into the primary elections under the rules of the democratic party that previous elections have been corrupted and the votes stolen, and that he could not be expected to be declared the nominee by the present executive committee, even if he won. His statement is replete with variously reiterated charges that he was defrauded in the election of 1914 when he was a candidate for the United States senate against Senator E. D. Smith, and in 1918 when he was defeated for a third term for governor by Governor Manning. Stating that the "reformers" have been treated worse than negroes, the statement continues: "No, I am not going into any primary until the rules are made fair to all, and until another set of men are placed in charge of the machinery and I am going to fight for my and my people's rights as long as I live."

Relative to his position on the "world war," the former governor said: "I was opposed to the war, just temporarily suspended, and have no apology or excuse therefor. Hear the statements being made by our boys that went over to fight for humanity and democracy and let every man in this state talk to some of the boys as to whom they fought, whom they fought for, and what kind of treatment they received from their own as well as other folks while 'over there,' yes, 'over there,' and then ask himself this question: 'Was Blease right in his Filbert and Pomaria speeches?' And answer truly and then see if he was right in wanting to lynch Blease for being on God's side for peace and against the slaughtering of humanity."

Mr. Blease says those who have watched events know that he is in better position to do service for South Carolina and the seventh congressional district than any man in it, if service is wanted.

The statement says that the former governor is opposed to the destruction of state's rights, to the league of nations with conditions as by the present plan, to national prohibition, and to national woman's suffrage, taking the position that the last two questions should be settled by the states individually. He further states that he is in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and opposed to any alteration in it under the present conditions, in favor of return of railroads, telephone and telegraphs and all other property to their rightful owners, and requiring of them efficient and prompt service, in favor of religious freedom and opposed to any attempt to give any legal advantage to any creed over the other, and opposed to placing any in control of this government and giving to it a larger number of offices than that of the others.

In quoting with approval an excerpt from Thomas Jefferson's writings which opposes a large standing army, Mr. Blease says: "The now suspended war has certainly shown our people what military power did do, can do and will do, if not properly curbed, and I could mention much but as General March and Colonel Ansell now have the floor I will await their report and let the world judge as to what has been done and the fraud, injustice and inhumanity that

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FRENCH TREATY IS NOW WITH SENATE

President Calls It Temporary Supplement to League, For Use in Emergency.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

President Wilson Declares Obligation to Rush to Aid of France Only Partially Discharges Debt.

Washington, July 31.—The special treaty with France, promising immediate American aid to that republic in repelling any unprovoked attack by Germany, was sent to the senate Tuesday by President Wilson.

In his message urging ratification, the president declared the promise a "temporary supplement" to the treaty with Germany and the league of nations covenant, designed to give France protection in an emergency "without awaiting the advice of the league to act." He pointed out that a similar promise had been made by Great Britain, and said that by the obligation the United States but partially discharged a debt to France which "nothing can pay" in full.

The senate, where the president's failure to submit the treaty sooner has been under repeated fire from Republican members, received the message in open session and referred the treaty without discussion to the foreign relations committee.

There was no reference in the message to the senate criticism, which was based on a clause of the treaty requiring that it be "submitted to the senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty of Versailles," presented by the president on July 10. The message did refer to this clause, however, saying that it was provided that the two treaties be "the subject of consideration at the same time," and adding that as opportunity now had been offered to examine the Versailles treaty, it was opportune to present the other.

Departing from his custom of delivering his message to congress in person, the president transmitted the treaty and his request for ratification by messenger. Both became public by the senate's unanimous agreement to remain in open session while the message was read and to print it and the treaty in the record. The request that this course be followed was made by Chairman Lodge, of the foreign relations committee.

Although the committee has made no definite plans, it is likely that the treaty will be taken up by it within a few days and considered jointly with the Versailles treaty. Before this is done, however, the committee will hear several of the experts who advised the American peace delegation on economic subjects. Bernard Baruch, the first of these to be heard, will appear at a public hearing Thursday.

The senate spent most of the day discussing the league of nations. Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, in an address expressing doubt as to the efficacy of the league in attaining international concord, told his colleagues he had not yet decided whether he could support it. Senator Gay, Democrat, Louisiana, urged its ratification without reservation, and Senator Nelson, Republican, Minnesota, announced that while he wanted to see it ratified he thought reservations necessary.

Text of the President's Message to the Senate.

President Wilson's message to the senate accompanying the Franco-American treaty follows:

Gentlemen of the senate: I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the republic of France, the object of which is to secure that republic of the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement or aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that this treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the treaty of peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you

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RACE WAR TERROR AND BLOODSHED HAS ABATED

After Four Days and Nights of Rioting Chicago Was Comparatively Quiet Last Night.

Chicago, July 31.—Race war terror and bloodshed had abated tonight after four days and nights of rioting, but violence continued to occur sporadically, notwithstanding a force of 6,500 state troops and thousands of policemen who were on active duty in the south side negro quarters.

Three negroes died today of bullet wounds, making the official corrected death list 32, of whom 18 were negroes. Only one was shot today, though a dozen or more members of both races were wounded in the scattered disturbances, most of them of a minor character. In the downtown district tonight a crowd of white men attacked and severely beat a negro. There was no shooting by troops, who were ordered on the streets last night by Governor Lowden on the request of Mayor Thompson.

The negroes were comparatively quiet tonight. The presence of the troops had a salutary effect on disturbing elements among both whites and blacks.

Food supplies were rushed into the negro sections by cooperation of the Wholesale Grocers' association, the police and the troops.

The black belt remained a barred zone where whites might not enter and even the guarded trucks of groceries was driven only to the "dead line" by white chauffeurs who were then relieved by negro drivers under police escort.

Several hundred whites in search of four negroes who had hidden in the stockyards were driven off by militiamen.

TELEGRAPH RATES ON POSTAL ARE RESTORED

Orders Given Out to Discontinue New Rates as Government Control Ends.

Greensboro, N. C., July 31.—The Postal Telegraph company intends to prove the assertion of its president, Clarence H. MacKay, that telegrams can be handled at the rates in effect prior to the increase of 20 per cent ordered by Postmaster General Burleson, according to an order issued last night instructing the manager of the local Postal office to restore the old rate simultaneous with the government's relinquishment of control of the lines at midnight last night.

The order instructs managers to discontinue "at midnight tonight the increase of 20 per cent in rates, made by the postmaster general on day telegrams April 1, 1919, and restore rates for day telegrams that were in effect prior to that date."

"Restore," the order continues, "night telegram rates to what they were before postmaster general changed them on January 1, 1919, and continue the present night telegram rates without deducting the 20 per cent increase, excepting that as to intrastate night telegrams shall be the same as they were prior to April 1, 1919. In other words, rates shall be without the 20 per cent increase."

"Discontinue the acceptance on day letters, of course, on messages accepted at exclusive Postal points. For exclusive Western Union points the Western Union rate will be collected."

The order is believed to be the first intimation of a rate war to be inaugurated, in the event the Western Union accepts the challenge thrown down by the Postal and cuts its rates.

NEW YORKERS GET OPTION ON COCA COLA COMPANY

Atlanta, Ga., July 31.—An option on the Atlanta Coca Cola company, which, if carried through, would result in reorganization and enlargement of the concern, has been given to a syndicate represented by New York bankers. It was announced tonight by Howard C. Candler, president of the company.

The present stockholders would get \$15,000,000 in cash and \$10,000,000 in stock in the new concern, the president of the company added.

Bernstorff to Succeed Muller.

London, July 29.—The German cabinet will be reconstructed in a few days, with Count von Bernstorff succeeding Hermann Muller as foreign minister, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin states.

MEXICO RULED BY BAND OF OUTLAWS

Witness Before House Investigating Committee Makes Such Assertion.

PRESIDENT WILSON MISLED

The President, Witness Says, Had Not Been Fully Informed of Conditions in Southern Republic.

Washington, July 31.—Carranza's rule of Mexico is "not a government, but a band of outlaws, both technically and practically" and "today it is utterly impossible," an enemy of its own people first and America second, William Gates of Baltimore, an archaeologist, told the house rules committee in its hearing on the Gould resolution opposing a congressional inquiry into Mexican affairs.

Although asserting that President Wilson was misled in making his decision to recognize Carranza believing the Mexican to be a "people's champion," Gates declared in favor of leaving the solution of the Mexican problem with the president. The president, he said, had been not fully informed of conditions in the southern republic.

Gates said his opinions were based on a first hand study of Mexican conditions for about a year, beginning in July, 1917, during which time he visited parts of the country usually not seen by a traveler, including the states of Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Morales and Oaxaca. For 20 years he had been building up a library of Mexican antiquities and literature, and his trip was to obtain more material and to "find out what was going on behind the veil of our censorship and the Carranza censorship."

Control of Transportation.

Carranza's control includes the main ports and the railroads, with adjoining territory for a mile on either side the transportation lines, Gates asserted. This control, he said, was that "of a body of soldiers who are ready to shoot at a moment's notice in a country where nobody else has any guns."

Maintaining that a genuine political revolution is on in Mexico, Gates declared the so-called bandits are the "country people who when the Carranzistas come in to make a raid, take up their guns and become bandits in the eyes of the government."

In answer to an inquiry whether the United States government now is fully and fairly advised of Mexican conditions, Gates answered:

"I am satisfied that President Wilson was betrayed by Carranza just as Carranza betrayed the Mexican people. I imagine that President Wilson, like many another faithful man, will try to stick to his friends for a long time. We have been running along the diplomatic track that there was no Mexico but Carranza except mere bandits without any political purpose, and that Carranza ought to have our help to suppress those bandits. There must have been some private interests being served in the background. There always are in all parties. That the real facts, under such circumstances, could reach as far as President Wilson would take a good deal and I doubt very much if they did."

Oregon Most Bitter.

General Oregon, who has been mentioned as a presidential candidate to succeed Carranza was declared by Gates to be most bitter in his anti-American feeling. Gates also asserted that he saw "a letter written from the secretary of Socialist party in this country to Oregon asking him what he thought—this was about last April—what he thought would be a propitious time to take unified action between the radical element of Mexico, Canada, Cuba and the United States."

Gates told the committee that during the war the Germans operated a wireless station near Mexico City connecting with a station in Spain, which relayed messages to Nauen. He also asserted a second station was maintained by the Germans in one of the states south of Mexico City. Secretary Baker was informed by Gates of these stations in "the middle of the

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